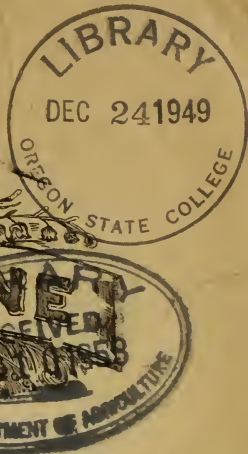


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VOL. XXVII.

LIBONIA, PA., FEBRUARY, 1891.

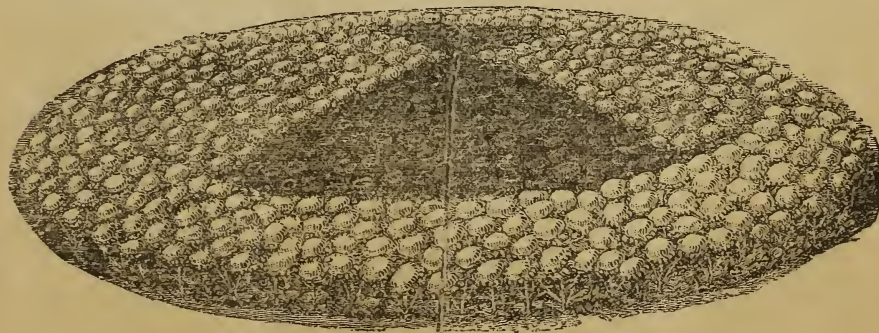
No. 2.

## An Elegant Fern-like Plant



ACACIA LOPHANTHA MAGNIFICA.

Is *Acacia lophantha magnifica*, and it is so easily propagated from seeds, grows so rapidly, and requires so little care that anyone can have a bed of it, and a grand display in a few months' time. The seeds are almost as large as beans, and germinate in about a week after sowing. If started early in a hot-bed or window-box the plants will be ready to set out as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm, and will attain a height of from five to eight feet in a single season. If you have a bare, dingy nook about the house or grounds plant a lot of these *Acacias* there, setting the plants about eight inches apart. You will be surprised how soon that place will become beautiful and attractive. Planted in a double row the plants form a lovely screen. The plants thrive in sun or shade, and in pots in the window as well as the open ground. Whatever seeds you order this season don't forget that this is something you ought to have. Per packet, only 10 cts. Address  
GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.



## A BED OF ASTERS.

A very beautiful and attractive bed of flowers may be had in the autumn by planting *Asters* in colors as shown in the engraving, blue and red occupying the centre, and white the margin. *Queen of the Market*, a new and floriferous *Aster*, is specially adapted for this purpose, and makes a gorgeous display. *Victoria* is also recommended. We will furnish two packets of white, one of blue and one of red for a small bed, of *Queen of the Market*, for 40 cents, or large packets, for a large bed, for \$1.00. Of *Victoria* we will furnish four packets for a small bed for 60 cents, and large packets for \$1.00. Order early and have the seeds on hand when you want to plant. Address  
GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN Co., PA.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—I enclose my photograph as desired. I do not court notoriety, but it will give me great pleasure to see the pictures of some of the old contributors, for I have had pleasant exchanges and correspondence with many of them; and I think it very kind of you to give us this pleasure. In 1879 I first subscribed for the Magazine and have not been without it since then. I thank you sincerely for the pleasure I have derived from the exchange column all these years. I have formed friendships that I hope will be life-lasting, and although we shall never know each other here, I hope we shall all meet where the flowers never fade and we shall "know even as we are known." Success to the dear little Magazine. May it increase a thousand fold. With best wishes for the prosperity of you and yours, I remain, Your friend,

Mrs. E. P. Hill.

Litchfield Co., Ct., Jan. 17, 1891.

Mr. Park:—I want to tell you how proud I am of the Roses I received from you last June. I potted them according to directions and every one of them lived and nearly all had buds. I was so anxious to see them in bloom that I let Hermosa and Isabella Sprunt bloom. They were lovely and so fragrant. My seeds came up and gave me great satisfaction. The Asters were too late to procure seeds, but I think I never saw such lovely Asters as they were. I have a great many house plants, but not many in bloom at present. I have a large Petunia that is just lovely. The bloom is as large as an ordinary cup, is single and dark red in color. The room is filled with its sweet perfume. I know you must be tired listening to my self praise. You will hear from me again, probably when I renew my subscription to your valuable and interesting Magazine.

Mrs. M. M. Waller.

Lee Co., Iowa.

Mr. Park:—The seeds I had of you last spring were perfect, but my luck with them was not exactly perfect. Just as a good many of them were starting a cold rain set in that cleared off with a high wind and killed many of the little plants, but I had enough left to make quite a flower garden. Three years ago I purchased some Daisy seed from you and after I received them they were mislaid and I did not come across them until last spring. I planted them the middle of May, and I think every seed came up, for I have a nice lot of Daisy plants now. Yesterday I noticed some of them were budded to bloom.

S. L. Clark.

Oxford Co., Me., Oct. 14, 1890.

Mr. Park:—The Tulip bulbs have been received in splendid condition. I thank you very much. I anticipate much pleasure in their beautiful bloom. I want to correct a statement I made you last year. I said my Campanula seed had failed to come up at all. I honestly thought they had, for out of a whole paper of seed only six plants appeared, and they were so very coarse and weedy looking I thought they were weeds, and endured no little chaffing about my "bare plants." But I let them alone, and they grew and flourished all the summer, lived through our unusually cold winter without protection and were ranker and weedier than ever in the spring. But I still refused to pull them up and throw them away. And didn't they take the sweetest revenge on us? In June they began to throw up flower stalks. On the 4th of July they were in full glory, and such a sight I never saw. The stalks were over four feet tall, and branched like trees, and every tip bore its burden of beauty. There were bells in pure white, in blue and tinted. Some single, some double, some triple and some quadruple, and some of the latter were four and a-half inches long and three inches across. Some were shaped like a cup and saucer, and one or two were very fragrant. Two kinds did not bloom, for the "pesky" grasshoppers took the whole bed, root and branch, and I've lost the whole thing. Year before last it was the Nicotiana affinis that was the crowning wonder of my garden. Last year the golden-hued Mentzelia ornata claimed highest honor, but the wonderful Campanulas held their own while I think this year, and many persons came to see them.

Jeanie Jacobs.

Spokane Co., Wash., Oct. 7, 1890.

Mr. Park:—The flower seeds I purchased of you last spring were perfect. I do not think one failed to come up. They were all beautiful, and many of my friends came to see them. I often wonder if anyone loves flowers better than I do. I think every person who wants to have beautiful flowers should send to you for seeds. I am very thankful for the Magazine and have learned a great deal about the culture of flowers from its pages.

M. I. Neal.

Green Co., Tenn., Oct. 13, 1890.

## GOSSIP.

Dear Band:—I can truly say I look anxiously for the coming of the Floral Magazine, but do not know why it is. I can never raise flowers from seeds. Are any of the rest of you afflicted in that way? Last spring I planted a packet of Chinese Primrose seed and I haven't a plant. I must confess I went "visiting" about the time they would need the most care, but I don't think it would have made much difference if I had staid at home. It never does. I think hereafter I shall get plants instead of seeds. I am so anxious to have my flowers bloom, for there is a grave in our family lot in the cemetery that was not there last year, and a pair of hands that helped me with my flowers then are folded now, and what can I do for the dear one but cover her over with beautiful flowers. I would ask Mrs. Card to accept the sympathy which only one bereaved mother can give to another.

Mrs. G. L. Wilt.

Clarion Co., Pa., Oct. 13, 1890.

Dear Band:—After an absence of over a month from home I returned to find so many kindly tokens from my many dear Floral Friends. Be patient, friends, and I'll endeavor to satisfy all by sending some little token as soon as possible. Your letters and addresses are carefully cared for. I know you'll all sympathize with me in my recent affliction in losing a dear grand daughter. Thanks, many thanks for all your lovely pieces for my floral quilt. I feel so grateful to Mr. Park for allowing me to make so many pleasant friends through his lovely Magazine. He is so kind and liberal.

Mrs. M. T. McQueen.

Levy Co., Fla., Oct. 15, 1890.

Dear Sisters:—I have been a silent member of the Band for a whole year. I have often wished to have a pleasant chat with the Sisters, as I am a flower lover. I have a great many pot plants and a large flower garden. I have a beautiful Rose that I have never seen mentioned in the Magazine. It is perfectly thornless, is a bright pink in color, and the largest Rose I ever saw. Its blooming periods are in spring and autumn. Its having no thorns may be a very common occurrence, but it is the first one I ever saw. I intend to root cuttings in the fall and exchange with the Band.

Mrs. A. Acher.

Assumption Parish, La.

Dear Band:—I give a list of my perennials and the order in which they have bloomed during the season of 1890.

APRIL.—Scilla Siberica, English Violets, deliciously sweet; Myrtle, Hyacinths in variety, Hepatica, Double Daisies. Spirea did not succeed in its trial to bloom in winter, also failed in spring.

MAY.—Lovely Snow Flakes, sweet Lilies of the Valley, very large and graceful plants of Dielytra, Pansies, Daisies more abundant, gay Tulips, Narcissus Poeticus, double and fragrant; wild Columbine. White Lilacs did not bloom.

JUNE.—Muscaris in beautiful plumes, Lemon Lilies, later than usual; Paeonies, crimson and white, pink ones did not bloom; white Scotch Flax, deliciously fragrant, and the whole border one sheet of white, lasted one month; Daisies in profusion, Pansies, old-fashioned Pinks, Adulmia, Gaillardia, Aquilegia chrysantha, Astilbe Japonica, Dianthus quarteri, roses—Teas and La France; Akebia quinata, Moon Seed, Bitter Sweet, Enothera, Striped Grass, Delphinium formosum, Feverfew, Lilium candidum, Dianthus in variety, June Roses, Polyantha Roses, Scarlet Lychnis, Coreopsis lanceolata. One corner is filled with an elegant bush of Sambucus canadensis full of lovely, deely cymes.

JULY.—A bed of Lysimachia, always pretty; Gypsophila paniculata, wild Carrot or Lace Flower, these make lovely bouquets with pink Geraniums dotted through them; Helianthus multiflorus fl., ever-blooming Roses, plenty of Pansies, some Daisies, Feverfew, Adulmia, Coreopsis full of flowers and over five feet high, double Hollyhocks, pink perennial Phlox.

AUGUST.—A small grove of large Sun Flowers, beautiful white Clematis, Tiger Lilies, Hydrangea grandiflora, fifty Rubrum Lilies a flower and bud, Achillea ptarmica, white perennial Phlox, white Day Lilies, Roses, Helianthus multiflorus, Hollyhocks.

SEPTEMBER.—Sedum, white flowered and variegated leaved, very many white Day Lilies, Hydrangea grandiflora turned pink, Roses more plenty, white Phlox, Achillea ptarmica, quantities of Helianthus multiflorus, Rubrum Lilies, Coreopsis, Adulmia, a few Pansies and Daisies.

OCTOBER.—Roses, Sedum, pink and white Phlox, Feverfew, a few Daisies, and Pansies, three varieties of Chrysanthemums. Yucca two years old did not bloom.

C. C.

Warren Co., Pa., Dec., 1890.

# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVII.

FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 2.

## AMERICAN AMATEUR FLORISTS.

MRS. E. P. HILL.

Most of our readers are acquainted with Mrs. E. P. Hill of New Milford, Connecticut, whose pleasant, sympathetic face is shown in the wood engraving herewith given. She has been a contributor to the Floral Magazine for many years, and has frequently made use of our exchange columns to disseminate and obtain plants; and as her communications are at all times so frank and friendly very many flower-lovers throughout the country have come to regard her almost as a personal friend, and anxiously scan our columns for her practical contributions and pleasant letters.

Mrs. Hill is an intelligent and skillful amateur florist. Every thing she does is well done, and her efforts being well and persistently directed are almost invariably successful. Her gardening operations, whether indoor or out, are performed with a zeal that can only be manifested by one who truly loves the beautiful in nature, and the enjoyment she experiences in this work is consequently of a delightful character. Our engraving is a fair reproduction of Mrs. Hill's photograph, which is said to be a good likeness. An extract from a letter recently received from Mrs. Hill will be found in the Correspondence column of this Magazine.



MRS. E. P. HILL.  
Drawn from a photograph, and engraved  
on wood for Park's Floral Magazine.

## A BEAUTIFUL WILD FLOWER.

Last April I went to Riverside cemetery in Cleveland, to see a classmate laid away in that beautiful and romantic spot. The ground was starred in every direction with a tiny blue Forget-me-not. As a memento of the sad occasion I pulled up a small bunch of it and brought it away with me. It was very dry when I reached home, and having no idea it could live I picked its flowers and pressed them. The following day was rainy and therefore favorable to the little plant so ruthlessly torn from the dry turf on a warm day. Before night it raised its drooping foliage, looked around and probably fell in love at once with its new home in the border, partially shaded by a Beech tree, for it has bloomed continuously ever since. I send a bit of it to Mr. Park. He may be able to tell its name. How pretty a bed of it would be edged with white

Arabis. Gertrude Van R. Wickham.  
Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

[NOTE.—The name of the flower is *Houstonia corulea*. The plants abound in waste places in various parts of our country, and bloom so freely that they form masses of azure blue color. James Gates, the American poet and geologist, better known as "Percival", immortalized this little flower in a beautiful sentimental poem. For the benefit of our readers who have not seen the poem we shall reproduce it sometime, and also give a drawing of the plant in bloom. The flowers are popularly termed "Bluets."—Ed.]

*Nicotiana affinis* is the most fragrant and easily grown of all night-blooming flowers.



## BULBOUS FLOWERS.

Of all our floral pets those grown from bulbs are the most satisfactory, whether they are for the parlor or the garden, or whether they are tender or hardy. They sometimes fail, but not often, not nearly so often as do our seed-grown plants, to say nothing of the seeds themselves. When the seed-grown annuals are done blooming that is the last of them. Not so with our bulbs, for they increase year by year. Therefore the money invested in bulbs brings increase of stock as well as yielding interest in the flowers. Sometimes we may save seeds it is true, but usually we must send to the florist each year for the same kind of seeds. To be sure we cannot do without our seed-grown plants, but we might divide the order oftener than we do, and so lay in a capital stock. Just an illustration now. Last spring I sent ten cents for a packet of double *Petunia* seed. I had other seeds and could have done without that, but I wanted it. I succeeded in growing one *Petunia* from that packet and it proved single, although beautiful enough for a pot plant. Do not think I am blaming the florist for this failure. There was no one to blame. I could not give the seeds the attention they needed, that was all. But suppose I had spent that same ten cents for a bulb of some kind, a *Gladiolus* for instance, and I could have had a pretty named one for that price, what would have been the likely result? I could have planted it with less trouble than was required to sow the seed, and after planting it would have required almost no care until it was time to dig it up in the fall and I would have been almost certain to have received a fine spike of flowers from it in the summer, and a bulb for future planting. Therefore to one who has little time and little money for flowers the bulb would have proved the most profitable investment. Of course there is the danger of losing your tender bulbs by freezing, but if you can keep potatoes you can keep these bulbs. With the hardy bulbs there seems to be almost no danger of loss, unless it be from moles or grubs, and I think much of that danger can be avoided by lifting the bulbs after blooming, and keeping them in

safe quarters till time to plant in the fall, and I believe this is the better plan to pursue, moles or no moles. After the foliage turns yellow lift the bulbs, dry them, and store them away. I think this better than to leave them in the ground, with the exception of the *Lily* family. I do not think it wise to disturb them. A. C. F.

Muskegon Co., Mich., Nov. 5, 1890.

**OXALIS.**—*Oxalis rosea* is a beautiful species for cool house culture in pots. It gives a succession of rose-colored flowers during the summer, but the flowers are larger when grown in a conservatory than in the open ground. Its compact, pretty foliage resembles a *Sempervivum*. *Variabilis* is one of the finest winter-flowering white varieties. The blooms measure from one to two inches on strong plants. Its color is white with a yellowish citron eye. Flowers in December or January. *Ortigiesae* or *Tree Oxalis* is an upright growing variety, bushy, the leaves being trifoliate. The upper surface of the leaf is a rich, dark olive green, and the under side is a violet purple; bright yellow flowers. It can be trained to a light support. Should be kept tolerably moist, and entirely out of the sun. *Pendula* is used for baskets, as it has long, drooping branches of two feet or more, with light yellow flowers. *Versicolor* makes but little growth but blooms quite freely and is very handsome. The blooms are tubular in bud, expanding fully in the sunshine, the outside being crimson red and the inside creamy white with a yellow eye. Its bulbs are very small. *Venusta* (*latifolia*) has a profusion of large bright rose flowers appearing from April to the fore part of summer. Jersey.

Salem Co., N. J., Dec. 6, 1890.

**THEVETIA NERIIFOLIA.**—This shrub resembles the *Oleander*, but has narrow, thick, glossy leaves. It is beautiful itself even if it did not bloom, but it is a constant bloomer—having light yellow, bell-shaped blossoms, followed by singular green bells containing large nut-like seeds. I know of no more desirable plant for a greenhouse, and yet northern people seem to know nothing about it.

Mrs. Haynes.

Hernando Co., Fla., Dec. 29, 1890.

## RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Last summer there was in my garden a long border that had been used for a seed bed, that was four feet wide and forty feet long. When the seedlings were set out there were more double white Balsams and Scarlet Salvias than we had room for elsewhere, so they were left in possession of the bed. As they had an abundance of room and a deep, rich, mellow soil for the roots to revel in, they grew apace, unmolested and undisturbed. They grew in beauty and brightness. The Scarlet Salvias were dazzling, and the large double Balsams were shining white and were so profuse as to almost entirely conceal the foliage, leaving only the gleam of an emerald leaf here and there. In the richness and the fullness of their beauty these flowers were greatly admired. And there was this in store for me: I had not been near them for a week, and on the morning of the Fourth of July, as I walked through the garden, I wandered toward this bed. On patriotic thoughts intent I did not observe the bed until I came before it, and then, suddenly looking at it, I stood breathless with delight and amazement, for here, blended in the most harmonious manner were the loved colors of our country—the red, white and blue! Glittering with dew drops! Shimmering in the sunshine! Here was an offering to the day! a spontaneous offering of Nature herself. Ah! meet and right; how strange her ways. Unnoticed, the blue Bind Weeds had gained a place in the bed and twined up the stalks of the Balsams and had entwined around the stems of the Salvias, and had trailed hither and thither among the plants, and now, on this glorious morning, their beautiful up-lifted cups of purest blue intermingled with the shining white Balsams, and the glowing scarlet Salvias. Oh flag of my country! to see thee thus spontaneously and so lovingly represented by the dainty flowers, fills my soul with joy unspeakable. And then, and then, while lingering over them, involuntarily my thoughts reverted to the flag, the silken flag, that stands in my hall; the flag all battle-worn, and battle-smoked, and riddled with bullets, and then, and then, the tears unbidden stream adown my face. Uhlma.

Riverside, W. Va.

## AGAPANTHUS.

Agapanthus is an evergreen, that is, it must not be allowed to die down in winter. If one can keep it growing all the time they will be most sure to have bloom. Mine is seven years old, and as it is very large it occupies so much room that might be used for something that will bloom, it is of necessity relegated to the cellar. It is placed at a south window where it is always light, and, though it does not grow as it would above stairs, it does not become entirely dormant. I bring it up to a warm room as early as possible in spring, sponge off the leaves, water sparingly at first, give a top dressing of rich earth, and place in a sunny window. I am sure I cannot complain of want of blossoms, and how beautiful the lily-like blooms are—such an exquisite blue; "Lily of the Palace" it has well been named. A year ago mine bore sixty-five lilies on one stalk. They last a long time, and are an ornament to any lawn. The most beautiful one I have ever seen belongs to a friend near me. It is twelve years old and is kept in the sitting room in winter. The foliage is always a beautiful green. When the weather permits it is carried to the lawn, and in its blooming season it is the most attractive plant in a large collection of beautiful things. Its age has given it immense size, and of course the flower stalks are numerous. So if you want Agapanthus to bloom, try and keep it in a growing state.

M. R. W.

Scott Co., Iowa, Nov. 4, 1890.

GLADIOLUS HARDY.—Are not Gladiolus as hardy as any of our hardy bulbs? Each year Gladiolus make their appearance in places where I know I planted none that year. My Gladiolus are usually planted from three to five inches deep, as the sandy soil I have to contend with dries out so in hot weather. My flower garden gets a coat of leaves or litter from the horse stable in the fall. I am certain that some Gladiolus are hardy, yet I prefer to lift them, for they need dividing each year.

A. C. F.

Muskegon Co., Mich., Nov. 5, 1890.

[NOTE.—Gladiolus are not generally considered hardy, although they frequently endure a mild winter in the open ground. They are more certain to endure the winter if given a well-drained soil and planted several inches deep.—Ed.]



## HARDY BULBS.

Hardy bulbs increase faster than do the tender ones, and a little outlay each year will insure one in time a grand display of flowers in early spring. An excellent plan to pursue is to secure some fine hardy bulbs each fall for winter-blooming. The next fall plant these out in the open ground and lay in a new stock for the house. Hardy bulbs are almost sure to prove a success, but we must not forget that we cannot succeed with anything unless we give it a chance for success. We must pay a little attention to the names of the hardy bulbs. I meet with failure sometimes even with my bulbs. For instance, the Feathered Hyacinth will not bloom for me, and I do not know the reason, unless it is because it requires a moist atmosphere. Nor does *Narcissus plena alba* bloom as surely as it ought. This is supposed to be due to lack of phosphates in the soil. Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses and most of the *Narcissus* family are almost always sure to bloom, that is, if the bulbs are blooming size. Single Tulips are usually more beautiful and satisfactory than the double ones, and just think of being able to procure one dozen fine blooming bulbs for from thirty to fifty cents. To be sure there would be more flowers for that money from seeds, but then think of the planting and replanting, and then when frosts come alas for the seeds. Not so with the bulbs. They have increased and will continue to do so year after year. Suppose one invests twenty five cents for *Lilium rubrum*. This lily increases faster than any other I know of. In a few years one may have a dozen blooming bulbs and each year a number of beautiful flowers. Could twenty-five cents spent for any kind of seeds have brought in such returns? What can be said of bulbs may also in a way be said of tuberous and other perennial flowers. Year after year they are an added delight, provided they have right conditions of growth. But it is possible to succeed with hardy bulbs when one would fail with hardy shrubs and roots, and vice versa, I suppose.

A. C. F.

Muskegon Co., Mich., Nov. 5, 1890.

## TIN CANS.

Now I want Bill's Wife and others to try my way of getting plants out of cans nicely. First take the top off the cans by heating over coals, just enough so the top will come off easily by pushing with a knife blade or anything else of like thickness. Then punch several holes near enough together in the center of the bottom so a small piece is really cut out. Now put a piece of broken jar or anything that will not set down close and so close the hole, but will set up enough to let the water pass out. Then (if for flowering plants) fill quarter full with drainage and finish with soil and plant. When you wish to take the plant out, wet thoroughly and turn over in your hand and with a blunt edged stick push on the piece of crock over the hole, and you will see how nicely it shoves out into your hand, a perfect ball. For Tomato plants I do not use any drainage at all, just the concave piece of crock over the hole. Its all nonsense to punch holes all over the bottom, as I have seen persons do. This one good-sized hole, made by punching three or four near enough together to take out a piece is all that is necessary. I saw a large window completely filled with cans of flowers, painted a pretty brown color, and I can tell you there was nothing unpleasant about the sight of those cans. They were nearly all cans that had contained condensed milk; a few were quarts, but there were none in beef cans. The little woman said she drew the line there, and I agreed with her that just one such would have spoiled the whole effect of what was now a pretty window.

Mrs. W.

Litchfield Co., Ct.

BIRD OF PARADISE PLANT.—The plant called Bird of Paradise is not an Acacia, but is a member of the Pulse family, to which the Acacias also belong. The generic name is *Poinciana*. The variety spoken of on page 142 of September Magazine is grown here as a shrub or tree, attaining a height not unfrequently of eight or ten feet. The seed if planted when fresh germinates readily, the plant making a rapid growth.

Mrs. Z. May Waite.

San Diego Co., Cal., Sep. 20, 1890.



## NASTURTIIONS.

I do not think that Nasturtions are hard to raise, or at all particular as to soil or location. I obtained a package of seed from Mr. Park last spring. I had a bed eighty-one feet long made in poor soil, on the east side of a wall. For weeks the wall has been covered with beautiful blossoms. First came a dark, bright rose color, then a crushed strawberry which surprises all who see it, then scarlet, orange mottled with maroon, and very light but bright pink beautifully striped with rose. This is the finest one of the lot. The stems are frequently ten inches in length, and many of the leaves four inches in diameter. For culture I have the ground well stirred and work Bradley's fertilizer into the soil. In very dry weather I wet with soap suds, taking care that it does not touch the foliage. I always grow Nasturtions and use the blossoms for salads. They make the handsomest and most delicate salad in the world. I gather from fifty to a hundred blossoms in a day and late in summer let seed pods form for pickling. I never let them form early, as I think seed growing detrimental to a pretty garden or many flowers. The plants will yield fifty fold more blossoms if seed is not allowed to form, and I cannot afford to raise Nasturtion seeds when I can buy so cheaply.

Mrs. E. H. Letine.

Franklin Co., Mass., Sep. 13, 1890.

[NOTE.—It would seem a pity to spoil the beautiful blooms of Nasturtions by chopping them up into salad, but we would not mind trying a dish if we had it properly made. Perhaps Mrs. L. will ask us to dine with her some day, or furnish the recipe.—Ed.]

## CEPHALANTHUS AND OLDENLANDIA.—

It seems strange that these two flowers have never been introduced into the North. Where can we find lovelier white flowers than either of these? They seem the personation of purity and truth. The former is a shrub bearing sweet-scented white flowers of the precise shape and size of the Sycamore ball. It is in bloom more or less all summer. The second is a flat evergreen with blossoms that look like stars cut out of thick white wax. If hardy in the North it would be a desirable plant for the cemetery.

Mrs. Haynes.

Hernando Co., Fla., Dec. 29, 1890.

## NOTES IN THE CEMETERY.

I went through the cemetery today with the intention of noticing what trees, shrubs and plants were most ornamental at this season of the year. The cut-leaved Weeping Birch and Golden Willow were beautiful against the pale sky, and the evergreens made lovely shadows in the pale brightness. One grave was covered with red Trumpet Honeysuckles (not on a trellis but just heaped in a mound over the grave). It was a mass of buds, and some flowers were unfolded in each cluster. The same hardy vine on trellises had more clusters of buds than there were leaves on the vines. I gathered a large handful of them. They will last a long time, opening their bloom in water. I saw one lot covered with a hardy evergreen Candytuft. It was still in bloom though we have had hard frosts that stiffened the ground. The foliage was very handsome. There was a large mat of creeping Phlox in another lot. It was green and pretty, though the grass was all brown and sere. I had the impression that grass was the last thing to lose its freshness, but this Phlox and the Candytuft were very much greener and fresher than the grass has been for weeks. There were blooms on this mat of Phlox, not in the profusion of spring, but sufficient to look very cheering at this late season. I also saw Pansies in bloom, two sorts seeming to be the hardiest of all; one was nearly pure white, the other a very pale blue, almost white. These were in a sheltered place and were full of flowers and buds. All the other colors still showed green and vigorous. The Verbenas had a few blooms, only crimson and blue being hardy enough to keep up a show of flowers at this late season. I shall remember to renew these in the spring. It is useful to know what will linger longest in autumn as well as what will give bloom soonest in spring.

Mrs. H. P. Piper.

Lapeer Co., Mich., Nov. 30, 1890.

EARLY SOWING.—Sow Candytuft, Larkspur, Eschscholtzia, Sweet Peas, and Lupinus where the plants are to bloom. Get the seeds in as soon as the ground can be worked, the earlier the better.

## A TRIP TO A LOTUS POND.

The flowers of the American Lotus (*Nelumbium luteum*) are cream-white, measure from six to eight inches across, or are about the size of a common saucer, and have a delicate fragrance. The flowers and buds are beautiful for decorating. I have seen them over the pulpit and platform of one of our churches, and nothing of the kind could have been prettier.

There are ponds here filled with *Nelumbium luteum*. When we consider how few spots there are in this country where these beautiful flowers grow it does seem a shame to fill up one of these ponds and destroy the flowers. A few years ago if I would walk about nine hundred feet from my door in May or June I could look down on a pond filled with these Lilies in bloom. Now that pond is filled, and few here know that it was ever such a lovely spot. Our city would grow, and just ran over that beauty spot. How I have wanted those flowers! "But a woman can't wade in to get them" as a boy told me once, so all these years I have done without them, except as I bought the flowers or buds when brought to the door by some energetic boy. I was ignorant of the root growth, and wasted my funds paying for roots of them, for they never lived. This last summer was a very dry one—so dry that one pond dried out, as I found one day when husband and I were out for a drive. Now, when I saw that dry pond with the lily pods over it, I said, "Oh! do look, that pond has dried out; let's get some lily roots." "Oh, not now," answered he. "Oh, yes, just now," was my reply. "Well, then, stay in the buggy and hold the horse. You can't get through the barb wire fence, and if they can be had I'll get some for you," said the good man. I take my little hand spade or trowel almost everywhere I go when out riding, and dig up bits of beauty when I find them. Armed with this spade and an old tin pan found near Tom went down to the dry pond. I did not want to stay in the buggy, and could have gone through the barb wire fence, but thought best to wait and see what he could do. Now, this man, like many others, doesn't mind working in dirt if dressed for it, but mud and clean gar-

ments he does not care to mix. This mud was like putty; so after a half hour spent trying to get the roots and keep his clothing clean, he came back to me with his hands black with mud and no water near. Was I satisfied? No, I was not. The roots did not look as I thought they ought. I tried to induce him to let me go try. "No, we have enough mud for this time" said he. I have a friend and neighbor who loves flowers as I do. Neither of us are afraid of mud, if it ain't too deep. We went to that pond with a large spade, a butcher knife, and a hand spade or trowel, a bushel basket, bucket and a box or two. Did we get roots of *Nelumbium luteum*? We did. We followed those roots for three or four feet long, and about one and one-half feet below the surface we found nice tubers. We filled our basket, bucket and boxes with mud, roots and tubers, then came home; yet we were not satisfied. We wanted more mud. We took our boxes, bucket and basket. The mud stayed in the basket, was so much like putty, and too sticky to get out. We made two more trips for mud. My friend's husband said, "I am very much afraid you two will be sent to the insane asylum." My Tom said "You make a perfect dray of that phaeton," and laughed at us, but helped us fix a place in our yards for those precious tubers.

Kanass.

Cowley Co., Kan., Nov. 24, 1890

[NOTE.—After all, a man is sometimes a convenient article to have about.—ED.]

MY FLOWER PIT.—I have a cellar under the house, with an outside cellarway opening to the South. I covered this with hot bed sash, which I had hung like doors for convenience. Then I papered the walls to keep out all the air that might pass through them. I placed the shelves along the sides, leaving a narrow passage in the center so I can reach any plant I may wish. I hung a glass door at the cellar entrance to prevent a draught and to give light in the cellar. Now it is ready for any kind of window-garden plants. At night I spread old carpet over the glass and cover with boards to prevent radiation. If it is very cold I take a kettle of boiling water or coals and set in the bottom of the pit.

Mary A. Merritt.

Montgomery Co., Md., Jan. 19, 1891.



## A NEW CLARKIA.

The Clarkias are popular annuals in England, where they grow and bloom better than in this country because of the cloudy atmosphere which prevails there during the greater part of summer. But when sown early and in a northern exposure here, so that the plants come into bloom before our hot weather begins, and are slightly protected from the sun's rays when warm, very creditable beds are often produced.

quisite form. In a bed it appears to excellent advantage, while for cutting it can be used very effectively with flowers of brighter color. Being easily raised from seeds it is worthy of a fair trial among amateur florists.

OLD FASHIONED FLOWERS.—I have been noticing of late how many of the old-fashioned flowers are coming into favor again. Florists are taking them up and improving them, in some cases introducing them as grand novelties.



CLARKIA—INTEGRIFETALA NANA ALBA PLENISSIMA.

Hardy's New Clarkias, which are among the best varieties, are well known to most of our readers; but the one shown in the accompanying engraving is of more recent origin, and has not as yet been thoroughly introduced. When better known it may become as popular as Mrs Langtry or the Hardy varieties. *Clarkia integrifetala nana alba plenissima* is a dwarf double-flowered sort of the pulchella section. As shown in the engraving it is very compact in habit, and very free-blooming. The flowers are white, pure and delicate, and of ex-

Hollyhock and Aster, Morning Glory, Larkspur, Phlox and many other old-time favorites of the mothers are now seen in the flower gardens of the daughters. Irma.

Clark Co., Ohio, Sept. 27, 1890.

RUELLIA FORMOSA.—I agree with Jennie Spencer in regard to *Ruellia formosa*. I received a plant from Mr. Park last winter, and it is now a large, healthy plant, and so free blooming. It is a most satisfactory house plant.

Mrs. M. G. Walker.  
Alameda Co., Cal., Sept. 24, 1890.



## HYBRIDIZING.

My first attempt at hybridizing was on Roses, and I would love to experiment with them yet if I had the time. I do not think a beginner could get a nicer subject if it were not that the seeds are so tardy in starting. I have known them to lie in the ground a whole year without showing a sign of sprouting, but for anyone who can have a little patience the single varieties especially are very easily hybridized. Commence to operate just before the buds are quite open, and if we are to look for improvement select, in every case, the finest and most perfect blooms. Now, with small sharp-pointed scissors remove the anthers and be most careful in doing so not to injure the stigmas. The anthers are the thread-like filaments with heads like diminutive beans, and surround the stigmas which occupy the center of the blossom. Take a piece of mosquito netting and tie in a loose puff over the bud just operated on to keep off bees and other insects, as the stigmas are not now ready to receive the pollen. We will now select the blooms we shall use for the other parent and put them in a dish of water, to be ready when required the following day, when their anthers will be split open displaying the ripe, dust-like pollen. On the morrow afternoon uncover and examine the stigmas (a microscope would be handy about this time) if the viscid fluid be burst, that is if the bean-like heads are covered with a sticky glutinous matter they are ready to receive the pollen, which we will rub or dust from the anthers of the pollen parent all over the stigmas. We will then return the covering and our work is done, and if we have been careful it is done as well as if mother nature had conducted the operation herself. Geraniums, too, are an easy subject to hybridize. I have performed it this way: Set the pots containing the plants to be operated near one another, nip off all the buds and blossoms except those to be hybridized, then after preparing the latter as aforesaid place the two parent blooms together and gum the outer petals of the one to that of the other, and just leave them that way till they drop off. We all know, of course, that to be a successful hybridist we must first become

thoroughly conversant with the plant or shrub we wish to operate upon; its habits, all the different parts, their functions and their manner of performing the same. When we have learned all this we can go to work intelligently, and with at least partial success. Our friend calls for a learned chapter, and we take it for granted that she is well up in botany, but there are quite a few of us belonging to the Floral Band who have never studied botany only from nature's books, and it is some of those whom I hope to interest. I have often thought that this art would be a nice recreation for invalids and elderly people who have unoccupied time, and I hope the Brothers and Sisters will come forward on this subject. Adlumia.

Ont. Can., Nov. 20, 1890.

OTAHEITE AND TRIFOLIATE ORANGE.—Not seeing your Magazine for a while I do not know whether you have had anything about these Orange trees in its columns or not. I had a fine bush sent me last spring, and I set it directly in the ground, where it had no care, as I was away a long time. It must have blossomed, for there were ten small oranges started. It was potted in September, and was not injured by removal. The oranges grow very, very slowly; the largest are no bigger than a Cranberry bean. Have had a few blossoms recently and there are a few buds now. The flowers are small but very fragrant. The waxy evergreen leaves make this an attractive shrub, and bearing, as they do, when two years old or before, renders them valuable for fragrance and the fruit, which is said to be delicious. A plant that will bloom in a short time can be purchased for fifty cents. I have the Trifoliate Orange that also bears when small. This has trifoliate leaves, very pretty, and it is stated that it bears the largest blossoms of any orange. Mine being overshadowed by Geraniums did not grow much, and as it is deciduous I have put it in the cellar.

M. D. Wellcome.

Cumberland Co., Me., Jan. 16, 1891.

REMEDY FOR MEALY BUGS.—My remedy for mealy bugs is to take a camel's-hair brush and apply spirits of camphor to the affected plant. I have never seen any injurious effects from its use.

S. A. C.

Warren Co., Pa., Dec. 7, 1890.

## MY WINDOW BOX

Last winter, in January, I received a number of winter-blooming bulbs. I was anxious to start them into growth at once, but unfortunately no pot or can was attainable; but my Yankee propensity arose to the emergency in this instance. I procured a wooden box about ten inches long, eight inches wide and six inches deep. With a gimlet I bored several holes in the bottom of the box. Then I put a layer of gravel in and filled it up with good rich soil. In this soil I planted Narcissus, Hyacinths, Alliums and Triteleia uniflora, the larger bulbs in the center, the smaller ones on the edges. A more interesting, lovely lot of plants is seldom crowded into the same small space. And they did well, too. My box, when brought from the cellar to the light soon became a small bed of plants, over which I hovered in rapturous longing at first, in rapturous admiration finally, as one by one they came into blossom. The same treatment answered for all. The bulbs all came from Mr. Park. If you wish for something lovely just try a few of these bulbs. They will bloom when all other house plants refuse to be coaxed or driven to yield a single blossom. Lina.

McLean Co., Ill., Sep. 19, 1890.

ACHIMENES.—If the tips of Achimenes are nipped out they will throw out laterals, all of which will produce buds and bloom, making a fine display of flowers. If preferred, the central plant may be allowed to grow without stopping. Then, as the outside plants become stocky from being stopped, peg the extreme outside shoots to the soil of pot by using hair pins, and they will strike root at the axils of any leaves that touch the soil. This gives more strength to the plants. After they are growing water each week with weak liquid manure. In winter they should not be kept dust dry. The necessary moisture can be regulated by setting the pots that contain the tubers on others that are receiving regular attention—such as Fuchsias. In this way they will be kept plump and in a healthy condition.

Jersey.

Salem Co., N. J., Sept. 22, 1890.

## MRS. BLANK'S LILIES.

Dear Floral Band:—Do you remember I promised to tell you again sometime about the further development of Mrs. Blank's Lilies? I fully intended writing long ago but could not find the time. To make a long story short, Mrs. Blank has not, on the whole, met with an unqualified success, yet she is not prepared to give up in despair and choose another flower as the favorite. Mrs. Blank has had many discouragements to contend with and the last three years have been trying ones with all her floral pets. *Lilium Candidum* will not do well for her, no matter how treated—in the open ground or in pots. Will somebody come to the rescue and tell her just what to do with it? But if she fails with *Lilium Candidum* she succeeds with *Lilium Excelsum*, and this lovely Lily is *excelsum* indeed. Why is it not more generally grown as a pot plant? Why is it not more advocated? Its delicacy of coloring and fragrance would win it lovers wherever seen. It has but one fault. It does not increase like other Lilies, at least that is Mrs. Blank's experience. Last winter Mrs. Blank wintered part of her Lilies in the cellar, and part in a trench out of doors, as in the past. Those wintered in the cellar came out best, although the cellar is very dry and not entirely frost-proof. Her opinion is that a pit would be the best place of all for wintering Lilies when grown in pots. Pots in this instance are not pots at all but oaken paint buckets, as you may remember she told you before.

A. C. F.

Muskegon Co., Mich., Nov. 5, 1890.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WINTERING DAISIES.—I will give my method of wintering Daisies, which has so far given perfect satisfaction. I drive down a stake at each end of the bed. Against these stakes I prop two wide boards in the form of an angle, that is, they are as wide as the bed at the bottom but form an arched roof. I drive little stakes in along the edges of the boards to keep them from slipping down. This forms a covering and a protection from the sun's rays and winter winds, and at the same time permits a free circulation of air.

Lina.

McLean Co., Ill., Sep. 13, 1890.



## ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM EXHIBIT OF THE INDIANA FLORISTS.

The Chrysanthemum is now in the height of its glory. It is seen in its gorgeous beauty on sunny porches or nodding from parlor windows. It has even invaded the business world, and illumines the store windows and decorates the offices of grave professional men. Long before this flower was known in Europe the quaint Japanese and Chinese people were cultivating it, giving it new shapes and colors. In Japan it gives name to the highest order of honor "The Order of the Golden Flower." The Chrysanthemum exhibit by the Indiana florists opened at Tomlison Hall, Indianapolis, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, and continued all week. An address of welcome was made by Mayor Sullivan and responded to by the president of the society, Mr. M. A. Hunt of Terre Haute. An excellent musical programme was rendered each evening. The decorations of the hall were flags and evergreens, elaborate and in good taste. The word "welcome" met the eye of the visitor in many places. Five or six hundred varieties of Chrysanthemums were entered. Among the new ones was Louis Boehmer, and it attracted universal attention. It is the perfect counterpart of Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, excepting that it is a lovely silvery pink. A distinct type of a Japanese Chrysanthemum had a white flower with yellow center, with pendant filaments which gave it a unique and eccentric appearance. Mr. Rieman of Indianapolis made a fine showing of tree or standard Chrysanthemums, many of them being five and six feet high. Mr. Hunt of Terre Haute, made a lovely showing of single stems four months old and had one of the finest flowers of the exhibition, the Jeanne d'Arc, which is compact and formed like a snow ball. The competition for the two prizes of one hundred dollars each was very earnest. The first was offered for the best new named seedling Chrysanthemum not yet disseminated, four blooms on long stems. The prize was carried off by Fred Doerner of Lafayette, Ind., and the winning seedling bears the name of the Mistletoe. The flower is large and finely formed, the petals incurved, the

inside color a very rich, dark maroon, and the outside a silver-white with fawn shadings. The combination is exquisite. The second prize for the best six new varieties not in commerce and never before exhibited here was won by Hill & Co., of Ind. Besides the hundreds of growing plants making the immense hall look like a large garden of gorgeous flowers of varied colors, there were more than eighteen hundred bottles and vases filled with cut flowers. Among the decorative designs for special premiums were baskets, mantle piece and fireplace, electric car, umbrella design, table pieces, etc. There was also display of graceful Palms, fine Crotons and nodding Ferns. There was a special exhibit of rare Begonias in pots, cut Roses, Carnations, and delicious sweet Violets. One of the most attractive features of the exhibition was a collection of Orchids. Their weird, wonderful beauty, and strange fantastic forms drew a continual throng around them, and many and profuse were the words of admiration. On Saturday there was an auction of the plants and cut flowers, and many were sold at favorable prices.

Alice S. Moore.

Decatur Co., Ind., Nov. 17, 1890.

**FLORAL DESIGN FOR A LAWN.**—Cut a crescent and a number of stars in the grass, striving to imitate the starry sky when the moon is in the first quarter. Start at one end of the figure and roll the turf neatly to the other, so you can fold it neatly back into place again. Then plant Crocuses two inches apart using only white and pale shades, being mindful to preserve the outline of the patterns. This design has a charming effect, especially on moonlight evenings, when the pale blooms have a silvery appearance and the grass looks blue. It is equally appropriate for a small plot or a large lawn. Try it, then go view your work by moonlight the following spring when the Crocuses are in full bloom. You will be pleased. Adlumia.

Ont. Can., Nov. 20, 1890.



## THE BLOODROOT.

One of the earliest spring flowers in localities favored by its presence is the *Sanguinaria Canadensis* or Bloodroot. It receives its generic name from the latin word sanguis, blood, from the fact that when it is lifted from the earth there issues from its root-stalk a blood-red juice. This is said to be medicinal, used as an emetic and purgative, but it is perhaps best to be cautious in the use even of Nature's remedies, for if we are certain of the plant we may make a mistake in the quantity given. The great botanist Linnæus obtained his first specimen from Canada, hence its specific name. This is the only species known. We shall need to wander along the margin of some forest brook in search of this dainty flower, and shall only see it at its best as soon as picked, for its beauty is of short duration. We shall find that it has eight pure white petals arranged in such a way that the flower when fully expanded is almost square in outline. It might almost be said to be double, as there are four interior and four exterior petals, the former a trifle shorter than the latter. If we find one in bud we shall see that it has a calyx of two green sepals, but these fall off when the flower opens. Its twenty-four oblong yellow anthers are hung upon slender filaments. Its pistil is composed of two united carpels which in fruit become a seed pod with a single cell. Each bud comes up out of the ground enveloped in a large sea-green leaf. The whole plant is smooth.

Mrs. S. E. Kennedy.

Providence Co., R. I., Jan. 12, 1891.

WHITE QUEEN ASTERS.—This summer I had given to me about a dozen nice plants of the above variety of Asters. When they bloomed, such beauties as they were! The first blooms were larger than the top of a teacup, and as double as it would seem possible for anything to be. These pure white blossoms lasted nearly four weeks before turning, then came a week's rain and spoiled them all. Besides this variety I had many others, but none so pretty. Should advise the sisters to try them. They will be surprised at their loveliness. L. Jennings.

Litchfield Co., Ct., Sep. 29, 1890.

## IRIS.

I have a vivid remembrance of my childish delight in my first sight and smell of the old-fashioned Iris, then called Blue Flower-de-luce. To its being my first floral recollection is probably due much of the peculiar affection with which I have ever regarded it, but even the most fastidious taste must be satisfied with the wondrous combinations and blending of colors in some of the newer sorts. I would urge every one, especially those who have little time to devote to the care and study of flowers, to plant at least one root of Iris. It will require very little attention, and will make a bright spot in your garden each returning spring. Soon you will have a fine clump furnishing quantities of the delicate fragrant blooms, and if I mistake not you will be anxious to obtain a companion for it. This may be accomplished in various ways, according to circumstances. You may be fortunate in having one presented to you, or you may proceed systematically to exchange, personally or otherwise. If means are plenty you will doubtless buy some of the finer sorts and enjoy their beauty without the trouble and time-wasting the other methods impose, and if determined and patient, and none of the other ways seem clear, you will plant seeds and grow them, and if you succeed in obtaining some of the choicer kinds you will feel amply rewarded for all your loving care.

Elder's Wife.

Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1891.

BLACK ANTS.—What can be done to rid the flower beds of these pests? Last spring I set out fifty large thrifty plants of *Phlox grandiflora*, and had reason for great expectations, but alas, "the best laid plans o' mice and men gang aft aglee." I found upon going out to see my plants a few days afterward that nothing but the stalks remained. The big black ants were so thick that they sat and watched for the leaves to appear, and then had a picnic. I peppered them and I Persian powdered them but they grew fat and multiplied. Now what shall I do to get rid of them?

Mrs. W.

Litchfield Co., Ct., Dec. 3, 1890.

# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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All who love flowers are cordially invited to  
correspond with the editor.

FEBRUARY, 1891.

## REMEDIES FOR MILDEW.

The lily disease is a kind of mildew or blight which attacks the less vigorous species of Lilies, and has recently proved very destructive in England. *L. auratum* is one of the most subject to it, while the vigorous *L. giganteum* is rarely affected. An English grower recommends finely powdered sulphite of iron—one pound to a wheel-barrow load of soil, applied as a top-dressing early in spring. The same is recommended for potato blight and other forms of mildew. The Bordeaux mixture, which consists of three pounds sulphate of copper, and two pounds quicklime mixed with ten gallons of water is said to be an almost sure preventive of as well as a cure for the various forms of mildew. The materials should be dissolved in water separately before mixing. Apply with a syringe.

**IPOMŒA PANDURATA.**—This plant is now being prominently advertised in some of our horticultural journals under the title of "new tuberous rooted hardy *Ipomœa*." It is simply the common field "Morning Lily" which abounds in rural districts and is such an annoying weed to the farmer. It spreads readily from the hairy seeds, which are carried hither and thither by the wind, and when once a tuber gets established it can hardly be eradicated, as it lies in the subsoil below the reach of the plow. As an ornamental vine it is not without merit, but it is by no means worthy of the high praise which is this year given it by those who offer it as a floral novelty.

## ILLUSTRATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

We invite all who love and cultivate flowers to write for our columns, and send drawings or photographs of a floral nature to have engraved. Flowering plants, flower beds, vases of flowers, bouquets and designs, vines, conservatories, floral devices, etc., all may be used as subjects for engraving. Do not crowd too much into the drawing or photograph. We prefer to show one thing well rather than a dozen poorly. A half dozen Pansies with a spray or two of *Smilax* appears much better in an engraving than a promiscuous lot of flowers; and so it is with all other subjects. Remember, one thing at a time, and that in its simplest, most tasteful form, is what we want. And when the illustration is sent, write up the subject in as brief and pointed a manner as possible, omitting preliminaries and verbose endings. Write the facts. Do not mind grammatical errors or a lack of well-rounded rhetorical phrases. The editor will attend to preparing the matter for publication. Again we say, write for the Magazine and send drawings for its columns. It is the flower-lovers' own journal; and all should have the benefit of its columns.

**PORTRAITS.**—The first of a series of portraits of American amateur florists appears on the second title page of this number of the Magazine. This will be a permanent feature of the Magazine in the future if it proves acceptable. The original idea of this project was to embellish the gossip column and make it more interesting; but as the engravings will be well made we reconsidered the matter and decided to give them the more prominent position to which they are entitled. Our next portrait will be that of Adella C. Firman, of Muskegon, Michigan.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**—Our readers should at all times feel free to ask any questions of a floral nature they may wish, and answer any that are asked. We want the Magazine to be a free medium of communication among all who love and cultivate flowers, asking questions and imparting information, and thus proving mutually beneficial. Let all help on the good cause. And don't forget to send one or two new names for our subscription list when you renew your subscription.



# QUESTIONS.

**LADY BUG.**—Will someone please give a remedy for the yellow greenish Lady Bug. It destroys all the Roses and Chrysanthemums. B. M. K., Cal.

**HOYA ANA.**—EUPHORBIA.—I have a Hoya carnos variegata and a Euphorbia, both two years old. They are planted in good rich soil, but show no signs of blooming. What can I do to make them bloom? B. M. Keys, Cal.

**PELAGONIUM.**—Can any of the sisters tell me what to do with my Pelargonium or Lady Washington Geranium? It is two years old and has never bloomed. I have had it in a sunny window now for two months, give it lots of water, but no sign of bloom. Mrs. Dueber, Minn.

**WAX PLANT.**—I have a Wax Plant six years old. It is very thrifty looking and quite large, but has never bloomed. Will someone tell me what to do to make it bloom? E. Coale, Ill.

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**—Should Chrysanthemums be taken up before or after they are budded? E. Coale, Ill.

**SINGLE WHITE GERANIUM.**—I should like a single white Geranium. Can any of the Band recommend one? M. R. W., Ia.

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**—Should Chrysanthemums be divided every spring? I had one bunch that came up very thick this spring, but a great deal of it died down, also the lower leaves of the remaining stalks. M. Mathias, Pa.

**GREENHOUSE.**—Will Mrs. A. Wasson tell how she heated her greenhouse and what success she had with her plants.

**CHIONODOXA LUCILIE.**—Will someone please tell if Chionodoxa Lucilie will grow readily from seed? C. N. H.

**ROSE WORMS.**—My Rose bushes are infested with worms. The worms are white with black heads. Will someone give a remedy? Leocadia, Ill.

**MOSS ROSE.**—Will someone give treatment of Moss Roses, and tell when they should be transplanted?

**OSQUILLS.**—Will someone tell what is wrong with my Osquills. They have four buds this year, but they withered when it was time for them to open. S. F. W., R. I.

**CAPE JASSAMINE.**—Will someone please tell me how to care for my Cape Jassame? I got a small plant last spring and it has barely lived, and never has more than two or three leaves on at a time. As fast as a pair of new ones come out the old ones begin to curl and die. L. A. A., Ohio.

**BEGONIA.**—I have a small Tuberous Begonia which drops its leaves. What kind of soil should it have, and is it likely I keep it too wet? M. J. M., Mich.

**ANTIGONON LEPTOTIS.**—Will someone please tell if Antigonon leptotis will germinate if planted out doors. C. N. H.

**NERTERA DEPRESSA.**—Will someone please tell if Nertera depressa needs any special treatment. Is it pretty, and how should it be managed after it germinates? Mrs. B. M. C., N. H.

**SEA ONION.**—I have a Sea Onion the leaves of which are all withered at the ends. Will someone kindly tell me the cause? Mrs. Ipsen, N. Y.

**CACTUS.**—Will someone please tell if there is any special treatment for Cactus seeds? Mrs. C., Tenn.

**CANNA EHEMANNI.**—Will someone please give their experience with Canna Ehemanni? I failed once and wish to try again. Aunt Susie.

**WARDIAN CASE.**—Will someone please tell how to manage a Wardian Case and what flowers are suitable to grow in it? Mrs. C. S. T., Mass.

**LILY AURATUM.**—My Lily auratum bulb threw up a stalk four feet high and had six large buds, when all of a sudden the buds dropped off and the leaves turned yellow. Will someone tell the cause? The ground is good, rich, black soil. Thos. D., Pa.

**MOSS ROSE.**—I have a Moss Rose, Blanche Mareau, three years old and it has never bloomed. It is six feet high, only two stalks. The ground is good rich soil. Will some of the Band tell me what to do with it? Thos. D., Pa.

**GLOXINIA.**—Will someone please give treatment of Gloxinia? Mrs. Blair, Me.

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**PASSION VINE.**—Shall I cut back a Passion Vine that has not bloomed or keep it growing? Mrs. Card, Me.

**ANS.**—Passion Vines should be cut in yearly after the season's growth and flowering are completed. As yours has not bloomed it might be well to keep it growing, but empty out the top soil in the pot and fill in with new soil well enriched with thoroughly decomposed manure. The pots in which Passiflora are grown should be large, so

that the roots will have plenty of room to spread.—Ed.]

**ROSE SEEDS.**—Will you please give some information about planting Rose seeds, and what kind of soil to use. M. H., Tenn.

**ANS.**—The best time to plant Rose seeds is as soon as the pods are ripe. Take a wooden box, fill it with sand and plant the seeds. Sink it in the ground and leave until it freezes. Then take it up and bring where it is warm and keep moist. The plants will appear in about two weeks. When large enough they should be planted in pots filled with a mixture of good soil, sand and loam.—Ed.]

**ORCHID WATER LILY.**—What treatment shall I give the Orchid Water Lily. Mrs. Piper, Mich.

**ANS.**—Pontederia, or Orchid Water Lily should be planted in a rich, strong, loamy soil, in shallow pools of water, or in tubs, or it may be used in an aquarium.—Ed.]

**PLANTS FOR SHADED WINDOWS.**—Will you please name some blooming plants suitable for cutting that will do well in windows facing the northwest and shaded by a porch. M. Mathias, Pa.

**ANS.**—For plants that will grow and bloom in a shaded window we know of nothing better than Chinese Primrose, Begonias and Calla Lily. The Primrose perhaps would be the most suitable, as it is a constant bloomer.—Ed.]

**HYACINTHS.**—How are Hyacinths multiplied? Mary Mathias, Pa.

**ANS.**—Hyacinths are multiplied by offsets from the bulbs. These, if carefully cultivated in light rich soil for two or three years will make flowering bulbs, but imported bulbs are always more satisfactory, as they produce the finest flowers.—Ed.]

**BEGONIA, GLOXINIA AND CINERARIA.**—When should the seeds of Tuberous Begonia, Gloxinia and Cineraria be sown so as to make blooming plants in winter? Mary Mathias, Pa.

**ANS.**—The seeds of Tuberous Begonia, Gloxinia and Cineraria should be planted in the spring, and carefully tended through the summer to make fine blooming plants during the winter.—Ed.]

# EXCHANGES.

P. Sutton, Exeter, Pa., has Black Cap Raspberry, Blackberry and Strawberry plants and colossal Asparagus seed, to exchange for other varieties of small fruits, bulbs, roses, etc. Write first.

Sophia Lange, Flemingville, Ia., will exchange stamping designs large or small, for Callas, Caladiums, Cannas, Hyacinths, Jasmines, Roses, etc.

Mrs. E. B. Card, Bath, Me., has choice fresh seeds to exchange, three kinds for each bulb of Dahlia, Gladiolus or Tuberose. Also would like a Spotted Gladiolus in exchange for a common Calla, Cacti slips or seeds.

Mrs. F. D. Woodworth, Ore Hill, Ct., would like any one or all of the N. Y. Tribune crochet extras, or Miss Bonton's Books on fancy work. Will give in exchange flower and vegetable seeds, pillow-case lace and narrow Hamburg edging.

Clara M. box 37, North Platte, Neb., has a pair of worked pillow shams, one yard of lavender satin and some novels to exchange for Gloxinia, Cyclamen, Manettia Vine and Orchid Water Lily.

Mrs. B. Taylor, Lincoln, Del., will exchange Cactus for Gloxinia, Cyclamen, Amaryllis, or Ixia bulbs, blooming size.

Mrs. M. Ireland, Warsaw, Ind., has a few choice bulbs and some of the common kinds, to exchange for rooted Begonias. To be sent in the spring.

Mr. Park:—I think I cannot do without your Magazine. I must tell you of my success with your seeds. Some of them I have had several years, but last year I received the Pansy seed. We carried rich soil from the garden and put on the clay soil on the north side of the new house. Then I sowed my Pansy seeds in rows and put sticks around the bed, as the yard is yet unfenced. They were a long time coming up, besides several hens stole in and scratched some, but at last the tiny plants appeared. They grew so rapidly and began to bloom, and of all the different colors and varieties you ever heard of! They never stopped blooming all summer nor became smaller. I had a round bed filled with Chinese and Japan Pinks that I got from you some years ago, and they were beautiful. My Aspers were very much pleased, and my Pom-pom Zinnias were just splendid. I had the most beautiful double Balsams I ever saw, pure white, pink and scarlet, and they were as double as a Cabbage Rose. I had six Ten Weeks' Stocks. Some were white, some pink and some purple, and so double.

Mrs. Harry Mountz, Cumb. Co., Pa., Oct. 21, 1890.



